The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 62 cts. per quarter.

When the Sepoy rebellion broke out in India and the monster Nana-Sahib and his myrmidons committed atrocities upon belviess women and children, at which the heart ran cold, a cry of anguish arose from the heart of universal Christendom, almost the only exat the North, either of the ultra-Celtic school, who carry their hatred to Britain into all things, or of the ultra black-republican persuasion who, having black hearts themselves, hate every man that is not equally blackhearted with themselves, and black-skinned with their

We read the English papers during the great rebellion just alluded to, and their tone, when referring to the wildest and most horrible outrages and massacres in India was the very essence of mildness and gentleness itself compared with the tone of the Northern press and papers towards the South, from which every Northern man who chooses has gone in peace and quietness, and those who have chosen to stay have staid in peace and

We have read of Nero, we have heard of Bomba and Bombalino, the late King and the present Ex-King of Naples, we have seen the course of the Russian Czar and the Austrian Caisar, but never, no not in the times of the ferocious Duke of Alva have we seen, heard or read of anything to begin to equal the truculent and ferocious spirit breathed by the organs of public opinion at the North and East towards this section. In spite of Douglas and Lincoln, thank Gop there are still some true men left at the North West,-some who have a higher ambition than to embrue their hands in our blood -some who think that justice is better than force, and honesty more becoming than brutality.

Here is what the Tribune, the leading organ of Lin-

"One of the most authentic and most gratifying items of a deputation from Baltimore, on Monday last, that if the passage of United States troops was again obstructed he

Even the Boston Courier which so long held out the idea of moderation, conservatism, friendship for the South, and so forth, demands that Baltimore should be laid in ashes, and we notice in the New York Courier and Enquirer, of Thursday, this remark, and it is worthy of all attention coming as it purports to do. The Enquirer says :- " It was but the other day that Mr. Dickinson, whose antecedents have been most Southern, said ' he would strike now in our might, and, if necessary, wipe the South from the face of the earth." Why, not; when again we examined their twisting in their the most ferocious despot never used such language as own State; when we regarded the time-serving, bucks-

Friends returned from the North tell us that we can form no idea of the fiendish ferocity of hatred, the perfect rage of diabolism which has suddenly found vent and expression at the North. Mr. Cassidey, "the Inimitable," who got here on Monday, says that not only could not a Southern man express an opinion, but it was as much as his life was worth to be known as a Southern man. He had gone North on business and got caught in the storm. The storm will yet catch those who have evoked it. The North has given itself up to the mob and cannot control it. When Stewart and Astor talk of giving their millions, be sure the pressure is greater than that which Austria or Turkey | venal as their prostitutes, and their editors and politiever employed to draw forth a "forced loan.'

The Tribune even holds out the idea of robbing the people of Virginia of their fair lands, and of portioning England "William the Conqueror."

One would really think to read the horrible denunciations and threats of vengeance, and to hear the cries of rage uttered by the North, that the South had invaded their soil: had planted hostile fortresses on their harbors or upon their coasts; was blockading their harbors, or was seeking to impose a foreign rule upon them. On the contrary, all the South asks is to be let alone. Not to be retained in an embrace which has become hateful and must be injurious. The North will neither live with us in peace, nor part with us in peace. It becomes | Friday, he was able on the next Wednesday to place at us not to say what the course of this contest will be .-That is for the God of Battles to determine, but human-Iv speaking, we may be sure that it will not be what the planters of Richmond. these blatant orators and editors, and politicians of the Northern cities tell us it will be. We do not underrate our foes. It would be folly so to do. Of that folly they refused, but coupled his refusal with the remark that are guilty. These braggarts and blowers like Greeley he would have nothing to do with it-that the Aboliand Webb, and Raymond and Fernando Wood, must, from the force of circumstances, be despicable cowards, and this Raymond showed in Italy, when he ran twelve | bellvfull of it. miles on a dead stretch, and no one pursuing him.

We have little time now for reading long speeches, and we hardly ever attempt to do so; but we have tried to wade through the proceedings of the Mass Meeting held at New, York on Saturday; a meeting opened | rived we were occupied on other important business with prayer by Dr. Spring-theatrically adorned with the flag of Sumper in the hands of the bronze statue of Washington, and with Major Anderson and the redoubted Doubleday paraded as "Small Monuments."

summed up in a few words taken from a most bitterly abusive speech made by Senator Baker, of Oregon.-Speaking of and to the North, he says: "We [the North] are a majority of the Union, and we will govern our own Union, within our own Constitution, in our own way." That means plainly, that the North, being the majority, the Union, the Constitution, the laws are theirs, for them to be used in their own way, irrespective of the South; and if she does not obey, then she is to be whipped into obedience.

And then Bishop Hughes must become a warrior; and 'Nandy Wood, commonly " Mayor Wood," the man who, a few weeks since, wanted the City of New York to secede from the State-he, too, must pledge brigades to the coercionists.

James J. Brady, Daniel S. Dickinson, and all the rest are with Greely, Raymond and Webb. Neither in Philadelphia, New York nor Boston have we any friends who dare open their mouths-no, nor even allowed to keep them shut. The mob won't let them. They are and have been sowing the wind and they will reap the whilwind of revolution among themselves.

Sing Sing is against us, every convict of them. We will whip them when we catch them. The tone of the Northern papers is insulting in the extreme. We will make one exception. It is but a country paper to be sure, but it is true. The Huntingdon Democrat, pub troops had left North Carolina to join Old Abe. lished in Indiana, and edited in part by Mr. Samuel Winters, a Pennsylvanian, and a very intelligent man Old Abe, it will be at the point of the bayonet, and he and good printer, once in our employ, comes out boldly against coercion as wrong. Good for Sam.

NEW BOAT .- In these deranged times, we like to vary the constant din of alarm by some notice of improvement, and therefore we allude especially to the new steamer recently built here, to trade between this place and Fayetteville. The new steamer in question, the James T. Petteway, was built of the best North Carolina material, by Mr. James Cameron. The engines. which are very powerful and of the most approved con-Wilmington, Delaware.

The J. T. Petteway is 120 feet long, 21 ft. beam, 4 ft. hold, draws 19 inches, light, is a side-wheel boat, with double engines; diameter of cylinder 16 inches, length of stroke 5 feet, equal to 125 horse power .-She is built strongly, with large engine power to fit her for the successful prosecution of the freighting business between this point and Fayetteville. She was built for, not, in fact, more disgusting than the open and undisand is owned by John Dawson, Esq.

The Mass Convention at Charlotte-Let Us Dispense

A friend enquires of us why somebody does not propose to dispense with the Mass Convention of the Souththe 20th May, pursuant to adjournment from Goldsboro'. He says with truth, that recent events have brought ceptions that we could note being among a few papers | tributed to the support of our volunteers. Here in New | did destroy some of the finest ships in the American

that the Mass Meeting proposed to be held at Charlotte ruthless act in which can be traced the meanness of Linon the 20th May, be dispensed with, circumstances hav- coln and Seward, with the proud selfishness of General ing rendered it unnecessary. What response shall we Scott. The South, the whole world, in fact, will hold for that meeting? Will they not second our motion?

The Newbern Progress remonstrates strongly

and justly with those store-keepers who appear disposed to get up a famine panic, and thus wring out of the upon a large proportion of our people; people as patri- South. otic, as much devoted to the rights and the honor of not, bears too small a proportion to the whole to permanently affect the provision markets of the State. Submit our latest news from Washington is that Mr. Lincoln said to to no panic prices. Assist out of your stores your poorer or worse supplied neighbors, and, so far as eatawould lay their city in ashes. That's the way to talk to the | bles are concerned, things will regulate themselves. It

> sustained if not blindly submitted to. When in Charleston we met New York politicians in Convention and marked their manœuvres; when we tried to fix them to some practical point and could tering spirit of their so-called organs of public opinion we could not but despise the whole conglomeration of heartless, soulless, iniquity known as the Empire City. We knew that the so-called Empire State, outside of the city was bitterly opposed to us. That was plain, and there was some manliness in the fact that it was plain, but the full measure of antagonism, of loathing, has never before been reached until we had seen the course of the "conservative" city of New York within the last few days. We now realize to the fullest extent that her merchants sell their consciences and their calicoes with equal indifference, the price being the only consideration, that their preachers with few exceptions, are as

cians more so than either. There may be ten righteous men in New York, but if so they are in bad company. There may be recruits them out among the military followers of some New for the infernal regions also from there, but we doubt if there are souls enough there to damn many of their

> RICHMOND COUNTY .- General Trollinger, of Richmond County, was here and went to the Forts about the middle of last week-found that laborers were much wanted. He started home, obtained the co-operation of sundry gentlemen, among the rest Mr. Turner Roper, who went through one section of the county, while General Trollinger went through another section, and with such good effect, that although Gen. T. only left here on the disposal of the forces at Fort Caswell over fifty ablebodied laborers, whose services had been tendered by examination it was found to proceed from the back

We regret to learn that one gentleman occupying a prominent position in the community there, not only top. Providentially the fire was discovered in time to tionists of the North and the Fire-eaters of the South had made this war, and he hoped they might have their

We failed to notice in our yesterday's issue the passage through this place of General Bonham and staff, and also of a portion of Col. Maxcy Gregg's Regiment on their way to Virginia. When the trains arwhich rendered it impossible for us to go to the road .-The leading officers had served with Adjutant General Hoke in Mexico, and he made them and their command a short welcoming speech to which replies were made by The whole sentiment of the whole meeting may be General Bonham, Col. Gregg and Major Aldrich.

Geo. Davis, Esq., being loudly and repeatedly called, responded in an eloquent and stirring speech. Yesterday afternoon the Hornet's Nest Rifles went

on the train bound for Raleigh. On the same train two compaines of South Carolina troops bound for Virginia went through. As usual there was much enthusiasm.

General Scott distinctly said to a Virginian who assured him, in presence of Robert Ould, the U.S. Attorney for the District, that Virginia had seceded, and asked him if he would go with his State, that he would not-that he would stick by the stars and stripes. The importance attaching to the action of General Scott is two-fold. In the first place, he is an officer of ability; and in the second, he is the only officer of any real planning powers or military skill that the Lincolnites have to lead them. In the event of his resignation they would have to fall back upon that vain, pig-headed person, known as General Wool, or else call on some of the fancy Generals who understand marching through Broadway FIRE.-A fire broke out on Friday night about 9 o'clock, after the Prince of Wales or Jenny Lind.

A correspondent writing from Georgetown, S C., under date of April 26th, makes enquiry about report that had got affoat there, that three regiments of

What an idea! When North Carolina troops join at the sharp end. When North Carolina regiments go to Washington, and they will go, they will stand side by side with their brethren of the South. What tool could have put in circulation such a report! North Carolina troops for Old Lincoln! No sir!

Good for Robeson .-- A fine looking company just raised in Robeson county, came down the Charlotte road vesterday, under the command of Captain R. M. Non MENT. They number 81; and having tendered their struction, were built by Messrs. Pusey & Jones, of services to the Governor and been accepted, are, or were, on their way to Raleigh, to be mustered into service at

GONE !- ALL GONE !- Even the old Boston Post joins in the general cry of the Northern press. It is not so truculent as the Tribune, or Courier and Enquirer, but we know not if its assertion that every bayonet sent against the South bears on its point an olive branch, be guised hatred of the avowed Abolition horde.

out defensive movements made anywhere in the so-called us, some items, among the first to be noticed is the fol-Border States, we find the Agents of Abraham Lin- lowing mark of consideration, which was extensively ern Rights party, advertised to be held in Charlotte, on coln burning public armed vessels, trying to destroy posted around New York on the 18th, the day of the public property in the shape of cannon, munitions of war ovation to the prompt Massachusetters, who were chased and other materiel, and then ignominiously seceding from through Baltimore by an unarmed populace, with stones us all together, and supersedes the necessity for any the scenes of their ingiorious achievement. The same and broom-sticks. such gathering. We are all Southern Rights now, and parties that paltered and faltered, and lied and prevarithe money spent, or, rather, which would be spent, in cated at Charleston, are the same craven despoilers who going to the meeting at Charlotte, had better be con- sought to ruin the finest Navy Yard in America, and Hanover, we took it for granted that no Convention Navy. As Lincoln does not acknowledge the secession would be held at Charlotte, and we did not even appoint of any State, this wanton destruction of public property Justify or Sympathize with Traitors, will meet at the Comwithin the limits of Virginia, was nothing more nor less Since no one else has done it as yet, we now suggest than an act of war against the United States. It was a have from the press which co-operated with us in a call this infamous crew to a strict account; and when that crew talks about making us foot the bill, the only Northern bill we will foot will be Bill Seward.

FAITHLESS, THEY CANNOT BE TRUSTED .-- As will b seen by our telegraphic dispatch, in another column, pockets of the people a few more dollars for the few bar- Mr. Secretary of War Cameron is on his way to Rich rels of pork, or other lots of provisions they may have mond on some mission. That mission has, no doubt on hand. This thing is wrong, and it can't be kept up. for its object the negotiation of an armistice-the ob-We know it is human nature to get all you can, and tainment of a truce for sixty days, or such other period charge as much as your neighbors. But surely this is as may be necessary to enable the Lincoln despotism to not the time, nor the present crisis the occasion, to gather together its elements of power to withstand the P. M., in full fatigue and overcoat, with knapsack, to emspeculate on the means of living. At any rate, and on outburst of indignation which its flagitious course has any terms, the pressure of the times must fall heavily aroused among the free and high-spirited people of the

The South cannot trust the Republican Administratheir State as the highest and the proudest; but who, tion at Washington. After holding out the delusive with their families, must live. We say that the present promise that on this, that and the other day Fort Sumpanic prices can't be kept up. There is no dearth in ter would be evacuated, they then attempted to the land. A few hundreds, or even thousands, of barrels reinforce it. They meant that all the time .of pork may have been received from the North and The Confederate States seeing this took Sumter in 36 consumed on the seacoast; but that, whether cut off or hours, as they could have done before, but they sought no violence, but only to be let alone.

On the Sunday following the capture of Fort Sumter-that happened on Saturday, yea, with a promptitude that only a pre-determination and pre-arrangement could account for, Lincoln and Seward got out a procis not our wish to use hard words, because, following a lamation calling for a force of seventy-five thousand law which no one store-keeper makes, regulates, or is men. In that proclamation he said that these troops individually responsible for, provisions have gone up like were called together in order to suppress certain combia rocket; but we say that the movement is wrong, and nations existing in seven enumerated seceding States, and that it is mainly speculative in its nature, and cannot be he further added that the first service assigned to the forces called out would probably be to re-possess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union, etc., etc. Now, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward proclaim in their communications with Gov. Hicks and Mayor Brown of Baltimore, that their only object in concentrating troops at Washington is the defence of that city, and that they contemplate no attempt against the South. So the first service of these seventy-five thousand men is not exactly what the proclamation said it would be. Can any faith be placed in these men, or any terms held with them? No!

Duplin is right, as she always is ; and so is Sampson. We cannot tell exactly the number of companies raised in either county, so far; but we know that the efforts of their patriotic citizens will only be limited by their ability. One Duplin company, under Captain Kenan, is already completed. The Sampson company under Captain Faison, holds itself in readiness, and how many more will soon be ready, is difficult to say. A number of free negro laborers was brought down yesterday from Sampson under charge of Thos. H. Holmes. Esq., and they are at work.

Sundry companies have been formed in the interior of Bladen, though none have yet tendered themselves for actual service. As far as possible the calling of companies into service should be regulated with some reference to the planting of food crops. The early call of uniformed companies from towns will, of course, interfere much less with matters of this kind than the removal of agriculturists from the country districts at the plant- ted. ing season. But in turn all must take their turn, and

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM .- On Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, smoke was discovered in the residence of Mrs. Barry, on Third Street, above Chestnut, and on parlor, where sticks of lightwood were found to have been placed under the sofa, and other furniture piled on be arrested before any serious damage had been done

The circumstances render it certain that the fire was the result of an incendiary attempt. The wood put under the sofa and the furniture on top leave no possibility of doubt. Yet the doors and windows were found fastened as usual, and the only servants sleeping in the house were of a size and age that would appear to render it impossible for them to have done it. It is best to be

Hon. A. H. Stephens passed through this place on Saturday evening on his way South, after having visited Virginia. He spoke briefly to the large crowd assembled to meet bim-said his mission to Virginia had been perfectly successfull—the land of the Lees and the Henrys and the Madisons and the Jeffersons, was now in the Confederacy. Maryland too, had shown the spirit of old days. The cause of Baltimore was the cause of all and she must be sustained.

Action-action-action was now the word. W pel an invading foe. We must be equal to the occasion, and trusting in the goodness of our cause, and relying upon the God of Battles we must conquer. Mr. Stephens probably remained over in Charleston until to-day. He will be in Montgomery on Wednesday.

Relics of the Fight.-James C. Lumsden, Esq., just from South Carolina, has presented us with a piece of one of the bombshells from Fort Sumter ; also with a splinter of Maj. Anderson's flag-staff, which was shot

tender to Maj. Ben. McCulloch, or to some other proper party, the services of 200 Richland Rangers, for the by their mingled hosts of cut-throats and robbers. He said defence of the Border States.

in a small paint-shop, or shed, not far from the depot of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, opposite town. The shed with one new car in it, was destroyed, also some painting materials. The main loss was the car .-We suppose the whole loss was between two and three thousand dollars.

The attempt of Reverdy Johnson, and other Border State" men, to make any compromise between the Lincoln Administration and the South, upon any terms short of the full recognition of Southern independence upon equal terms, must fail. It is too late now to think of patching up any such shams.

MEA. At an election for officers of the Lower Division Wilmington Militia, held on Monday, 22d inst., the following persons were elected : Jos. J. Sintas, Captain : H. M. Mason, 1st Lieutenant; J. F. Williams, 2d Lieutenant; R. M. Lane, 3d Lieutenant.

Troops, and noble troops from the South, pour through daily. While we wish to express the admiration we feel for the noble fellows, we hardly think it prudent to publish details and exact numbers.

Have we said anything last week about those Strawberries and green peas that Mr. Shipman, of the Harnett Restaurant, sent us? Well, they were very nice, and we enjoyed them.

We find in the New York World of Friday, the Before a blow had been struck in Virginia, and none 19th, being the last New York paper that has reached

The placard reads thus:

HEMP!! HEMP!!! The HEMP COMMITTEE and all those in favor of SUMMARY

OR THOSE WHO ON THURSDAY EVENING. at 8 o'clock. For the purpose of perfecting the organization and re-

QUOTA OF ROPE. EXECUTIONER-IN-CHIEF. If each fellow don't get his "Quota of Rope," that is

enough to hang himself, he will be fully supplied should he come down South. The next thing we notice is the following order, from which it appears that the Seventh Regiment was to

start on the 19th: HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., NATIONAL GUARD,

NEW YORK, April 18, 1861. General Order, No. 5. In compliance with orders from his excellency, the gov ernor, and division orders of this date, this regiment will assemble at Headquarters on Friday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock,

bark for Washington City.

The men will each take one blanket, to be rolled on top of knapsack, suitable under-clothing, an extra pair of boots (shoes are better,) knife, fork, spoon, tin cup and plate, body belt; cap pouch will be carried in the knapsack.—
The men will provide themselves with one day's rations. There will be allowed three servants to each company. who must report to the quartermaster at 12 M., and receive their "pass." Each officer will be allowed one small trunk, which must be distinctly marked and left at the armory before 12 M., 19th instant.

All uniformed men, whether recruits or not, will report for duty. Recruits who have just joined will also report, and will be assigned a post in column. Commissary Patten will receive instructions from colonel, and leave for Washington this P. M. Appointments-J. C. Dalton, Jr., M. D., surgeon's mate, vice Cameron, resigned.

By order of Colonel MARSHAL LEFFERTS. J. H. LIFBENAU, Adjutant.

R. C. RATHBONE, Seg't Major. One of the heroes of the Massachusetts regiment that made such good time through Baltimore was engaged in the rather unheroic avocation of peddling pop-corn through the streets of Lowell three hours before he started to take a pop at the South. A dangerous man.

We understand that the Board of Directors of the

per defence without delay, and it is understood that the means necessary in this great emergency of our State can-State until the meeting of the General Assembly of North Resolved, That the sum of \$100,000 should forthwith he oaned to the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, to

be disbursed by them for the subsistence of the troops at the mouth of the river Cape Fear, the purchase of munitions and implements of war and other purposes connected with the common defence of the State as may be decided Another resolution directs that for the above purpose the sioners of the town of Wilmington, in such sums as may be

offered, not exceeding in the aggregate \$25,000. As there are four Banks, the amount loaned will be \$100. We have reason to believe that the Banks of this town stand ready to co-operate with the other Banks honor, the public interests, and the public credit,

to any further amount that may be required .-We allude to all this matter for the purpose of bring. mostly in New York .- Norfolk Argus. ing to the notice and commending to the imitation of New Hanover, and we hear of companies forming in the other monetary institutions of the State the example set by the banks here. BURNED .- We learn that on Sunday a large frame

> Columbus county is up in arms. There are already three or four companies got up and all ready for

barracks, at Smithville, caught fire and was burned to

the fray, wherever it is to come off. Editors Journal: The following extract is from a letter in your paper on the importance of a thorough organization

Wilmington ladies attracted a general homage. Here, with the same excellent disposition, there is yet no one in charge have some influence with the heads of departments, and because the same difficulties are likely to arise everywhere .der them in the highest degree susceptible to be affected in their health by neglect in the Commissary department. The cost is less to have good food well prepared, than to furnish what will be wasted from disgust. Courage and steadfastness depends, in no mean degree, upon the integrity of the assimilative function, and quality of the blood that results from it. We begin this war with vast numerical disproportion; our success must depend mainly on the genius of or-

WHITEVILLE, COLUMBUS Co., N. C., April 20, 1861. In response to a previous call of only four days, a large and patriotic meeting of the citizens of Columbus county nst., for the purpose of taking into co ous condition of our country; also for the purpose of getting volunteers to assist in defending the South against Black

Republican aggressions. The meeting was called to order by John W. Ellis, Esqr., upon whose motion Robert M. McRacken, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Samuel R. Chinnis and Wm. H. Best were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman called upon John W. Ellis to explain the object of the meeting, who responded in an able and patriotic manner. The meeting, Mr. Ellis said, was to show our sister counties how we stand in this momentous crisis; he way.

Said we had met for the purpose of resisting oppressions urged upon us by the Black Republican fanatics of the North, who refused time after time to give us our just rights when we were in union with them, and now when we wish to secede from them in peace, they attempt to subjugate us we must be prepared to meet and repulse them; for his part he no longer expected to practice law, he should hereafter be found in the Southern army to rise or fall. He prefered a patriot's grave to a coward's mansion. Robert Stange, Esq., was then called for, who came for-

ward and addressed the meeting in a noble, eloquent and patriotic speech. He showed facts authenticated by the history of our country. Who had brought us to our deplorable condition? He proved in vivid colors of reason and truth, that it was the Black Republican party of the North, who now had Abe Lincoln at their head, to coerce the South and envelope her in shame and disgrace. He showed that the designs of Lincoln and his Cabinet were treacherous and low in every case, who now had issued a proclamation more corrupt, if possible, than Lincoln himself; calling upon North Carolina and other Southern States, which had not seceded, to assist him in the wicked attempt to coerce their sister Southern States, &c. He also showed how cowardly Lincoln and his corrupt Cabinet had acted about Fort Sumter, promising to evacuate it in order to make a clandestine effort to re-entorce it. He said North Carolina was now making ready to respond to her sister Southern States and assist them to crush Lincoln and his party in their wicked designs. He said he felt assured that they would do so, because they were fighting in self defence, and in defence of their homes, their wives and children, and thrice victorious were those who had the right side of the quarrel.

He said that Providence would protect us in our cause, and that he felt assured that Lincoln would soon attempt to skulk from Washington City as he went there. Mr. Strange then closed his remarks by making an eloquent appeal to the patriotic sons of Columbus, telling them that he knew they were ready to sustain their fellow-citizens in defending the honor and dignity of old North Carolina. A call was then made for Volunteers, when eighty-six immediately came forward to enlist their names to defend the South against Black Republican aggression. But still they came in solid phalanx, to swell the number. The meeting then adjourned to meet on the 22d inst., to fully organize for immediate action. ROBERT M. McRAKAN, President. SAML. R. CHINNIS, | Secretaries.

Wilmington Herald, Fayetteville Carolinian, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Register, State Journal, and Newbern Progress, please copy.

FAIR BLUFF, N. C., Saturday, April 20th, 1861. Pursuant to a short notice, a large portion of the citizens of this District assembled at this place, and in response to a call for volunteers, sixty-eight of our patriotic citizens enrolled their names for the defence of our beloved State

The remaining portion of the citizens assembled in the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of forming a "Safety Committee" tor the protection of home, when, on motion, Alva Smith was appointed President, and John G. Powell Secretary.

An opportunity being offered, about forty persons en-

rolled their names as members of said Committee. On motion, J. G. Powell, G. A. Belcher and Coleman Worley were appointed to draft by-laws for the government of this Committee, to be submitted for ratification to an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday next. On motion, several Committees were appointed to collect the free colored males in the district, with a view to their uniting with the volunteers.

Resolved. That with feelings of patriotic pride, we the "Committee of Safety," laud the conduct of our young men who have volunteered in the service of our beloved State, at so short notice.

MONDAY, 3 o'clock, P. M. The Committee of Safety met according to appointment The committee to draft by-laws reported a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

It being deemed necessary, the following additional officers were appointed, to wit : D. F. Williamson, Vice President; G. A. Belcher, Assistant Secretary; E. D. Mears, Marshal, and Joseph Skipper, Assistant Marshal. On motion, an opport mity was extended for additional

signatures, whereupon se enty-three came forward and gave On motion, it was resolved to raised a fund for the volun teers. Whereupon, one hundred and fifty dollars were subscribed, to be paid in money and provisions Ordered that these proceedings be sent for publication to the Wilmington Journal and Herald.

Adjourned to Saturday next, 12 o'clock. ALVA SMITH, President JOHN G. POWELL, Secretary.

For the Journal. KENANSVILLE, N. C., April 24th, 1861. There is no use for sinners or any one else to ask blessings on woman, for Deity will bless them. I do not know where the enthusiasm of our Duplin Ladies will stop; certainly not this side of victory. The loyal, pure, unadulterated and unmistakable patriotism of our matrons, young ladies and misses, beggars description. I know not language, with which to do their efforts to equip our "Riflemen" and Volunteers, and make as easy as possible their anticipated hardships, justice : this too, beggars description. Ever since Tuesday morning last, at an early hour, there assembled in our Court House, not only every one of the gentler sex of our village, but scores of them from all parts of the county, to make preparations for the soldiers, who, under the Captaincy of Thomas S. Kenan, are now ready, and stand ambitious and longing for the scalp of that miserable old Baboon at Washington City, and with digital machines they have made no less than two or three hundred towers, one or two hundred mattresses, forty or fifty suits of battling apparel and knapsacks, &c., &c., in almost countless numbers, and they are yet eager for an opportunity to work till doomsday if needs ne, in just such a cause. They say there is some gloom connected with the thought that they may be making the winding sheet for some of their husbands, sons, brothers and sweethearts, but they console themselves with the justness of the cause and the solacing reflection that the God of nature and of battle is on our side, and if in such a cause they fall, 'they nobly fall.' The importance of the movement and resolute determination have made their unmistakable stamps on all their countenances, and there is no backing out, there is no sobbing and heartrending manifestations at the thought of the departure of their f iends, but only such ted and mottled stock North. Our are the daughters of the eighteen hundred and sixty-one; provided that the matrons of '76 as interpreted hereafter by Southern writers. another, unless a parallel necessity arises, and then I know full-well. I shall not see a more earnest, a more zealous, or sixty-one, shall reject the same. better demonstration of female magnanimity, philanthropy and valor, than is now presented in our midst. Three times three cheers for the Duplin Ladies-the Ladies of the whole South, and for the gallant Biltimoreans. God bless all of

them. Yours truly, P. S. Since writing the above I have been informed that Gov. Ellis-God bless him too-has accepted Captain Kenan's Company, which now numbers smartly over one hundred, and they only await his further orders to march to Boston if necessary.

A CAPTURE.—The Schr. G. M. Smith, which plies regularly between New York and Wilmington, N. C., put into Hampton Roads, Wednesday, ostensibly in distress. Having on board a quantity of small arms the Constitutions of both powers, the whole military and military stores, she was seized by the U. S. vessels off Old Point. It is suspected that her being in distress was a mere pretence, as she had not encountered any storm: and was said to be only short of water and boats; a condition far from inevitable. She is owned

The following letter reached here this morning, and was handed us for publication. It will explain itself, and perhaps throw light on the above paragraph

Master, which left New York on the 2d of April, bound the ground. We have not learned how the fire originato your port, was seized yesterday afternoon in Hamp Steam Tug Young America was seized and both are now grast, are now to be deemed articles contraband of war .-The Steam Tug which had been dispatched from this spectively. Port to tow a vessel laden with sugars into our harbon the hope that it will induce you to make some suggestions was seized on the pretext that she was proceeding to was proceeding at the same time to the Schooner, to an swer the signal of distress, and brought to by a shotted

gun from the Cumberland, which struck her how, Supposing that your Captain may not have an opportuniy of giving you this information at an early day, we beg

The other Consignees of the Schooner were E. Murray & Co., J. M. Holmes, A. E. Hall, Gwyer, Peacock & Co., Fort, Aycock & Co., G. Myers, Rail Road Agent, J. M. Robinson Son, as appears from the manifest which was exhibited to us by the Flag Officer to whom we had been sent under a Flag of Truce from Maj. Gen. Gwynn, to enquire into the circumstances of the capture of the Steam Tug. Please ommunicate with the other consignees.

We are, very respectfully, yours &c., TAZEWELL TAYLOR, CATESBY ap R. JONES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Repeal the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted un-

The people of Virginia in their ratification of the by them in Convention, on the twenty-fifth day of June. in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred seized or detained, with the exception of steamers and eighty-eight, having declared that the powers grant- town and Yorktown, shall be released and dell people of the United States, and might be resumed met at the Court House in Whiteville on Saturday the 20th whensoever the same should be perverted to their injury give certificates for damages incurred by the sells and oppression, and the Federal Government having tention. perverted said powers, not only to the injury of the people of Virginia, but to the oppression of the Southern slaveholding States.

Now, therefore, we, the people of Virginia, do declare and ordain, that the Ordinance adopted by the people of this State in Convention on the twenty-fifth day of June. in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified; and all acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying or adopting amendments to said Constitution, are hereby repealed and abrogated; that the Union between the State of Virginia and the other States under the Constitution aforesaid, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in the full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State. And they do further de- wealth. clare that said Constitution of the United States of America is no longer binding on any of the citizens of this State.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day, when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon, on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted. Done in Convention in the city of Richmond, on the

seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty- sion of the North-Carolina Legislature, authorized that a bill passed authorized the Carolina Legislature, authorized the Carolina Legislat fifth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia. A true Copy. JNO. L. EUBANK.

Secretary of Convention. Important from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23 .- Advices from Texas state that on the 14th inst., Gen. Sherman, commanding at Galveston, by the advice of Gen. Nicholas. placed an embargo on all vessels in that harbor, for the better protection of the interests of Texas citizens .-The next day, at a meeting of the merchants of Galveston, resolutions were passed requesting the removal of the embargo. It was thought the request would be complied with.

OLD EDGECOMBE FOREVER-STILL THEY GO .- Sixty more men, as brave as ever faced a cannon's mouth, left here yesterday, to fight in behalf of the good cause .-They were unorganized, and it is their purpose to enter the service, wherever they can be usefully employed .-Our word for it, they will give a good account of them-selves.— Tarboro' Mercury, 24th inst. North Carolina's War Song, AIR: Annie Laurie.

We leave our pleasant homesteads We leave our smiling farms, At the first call of duty We rush at once to arms-We rush at once to arms, To guard our coasts we fly, For the land our mothers liv'd on

Bravely to bleed or die. Up! boys, and quit your pleasure, Up! men, and quit your toil, The invader's foot must never Be press'd ur on our soil-Be press'd upon our soil. In which our fathers sleep, Their blessed graves our care, boys, Most sacredly must keep.

'Twas in our brave old State, men That first of all was sung The thrilling song of Freedom That thro' the land hath rung, That thro' the land hath rung, And we'll sound its notes once more 'Till our men and children shout it From the mountain to the shore.

Sweet eyes are fill'd with tears, men Sweet tears of love and pride As our wives and sweethearts bid us Go. meet what'er betide-Go, meet what'er betide, And God our guide shall be, As we drive the foe before us And rush to victory.

From the Richmond Enquirer

Virginia a Member of the Confederate States America.

The following proclamation of the Governor. the documents accompanying it, will be read with loyed satisfaction by every Virginian. We no them without further comment: BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Convention of this Commonwealth this, the 25th day of April, 1861, adopted an ordinance the adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional ment of the Confederated States of America;" and agreed to a "Convention between the Commonwell irginia and the Confederated States of America," it is proper should be made known to the people of Commonwealth and to the world: Therefore, I, John Letcher, Governor of the Cour wealth of Virginia, de hereby publish and proclaim

the following are authentic copies of the ordinance and vention aforesaid. Given under my hand as Governor, and under the [L. S.] the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 250 April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Comm wealth. By the Governor:

GEORGE W. MUNFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTE THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFED STATES OF AMERICA. We, the delegates of the people of Virginia, in Convert assembled, solemnly impressed by the perils which sum the Commonwealth, and appealing to the Searcher of be

for the rectitude of our intentions in assuming the responsibility of this act, do, by this Ordinance Montgomery, Alabama, on the eighth day of Feb nance shall cease to have any legal operation or Convention, on the 17th day of April, eighteen hunder

and agreement with said States, for the purpose of men pressing exigencies affecting the common rights, were and safety of said Commonwealth and said Confede

1st. Until the union of said Commonwealth with a shall become a member of said Confederacy, account and military operations, offensive and defensive and during the interval, a member of said Confederace 2d. The Commonwealth of Virginia will, after the con

war, etc., she may then be in possession of acquired the United States on the same terms and in like manner the other States of said Confederacy have done in like 3d Whatever expenditures of money, if any, said monwealth of Virginia shall make before the Union the Provisional Government, as above contemplate

P. Holcombe, James C. Bruce, and Lewis E. Harvie, part duly authorized to act in like manner for said Commonwa of Virginia-the whole subject to the approval and mu cation of the proper authorities of both Government

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF the parties aforesaid have here set their hands and seals the day and year aforesuiduplicate originals. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, [Seal

JOHN TYLER, WM. BALLARD PRESTON, Seal,] Commission S. McD. MOORE, JAMES P. HOLCOMBE. real. JAMES C. BRUCE. LEWIS E. HARVIE,

JNO. L. EUBANK, Secretary.

the movements of the vessels of the United States troops into the waters of this Commonwealth and the Government, both at Harper's Ferry and at the 6 Navy Yard, gave ample reason for such belief, and whether under such circumstances, sundry vessels in the water hereby proclaim that all private vessels and p Navy have been assigned to each of the rivers herell tioned, with orders to release such vessels and prope

I feel it my duty furthermore, to advise the peop Commonwealth, (not in the Military service of the to return to their usual avocations, in connection trade and commerce of the country, assuring them Pit tion and defence. If War is to be inaugurated by tempt to invade this Commonwealth, or to use against the Southern Confederated States, a c dependent on the action of the Government of the States, it shall be met, and conducted by this Com upon principles worthy of civilized nations and of lightened age. I appeal to all our people not to it with peaceable, unoffending citizens or others who people in the peaceable in the people i the peace and conform to our laws, and I do hereby ally discountenance all acts of seizure of private without authority of law, and require that order s restored, and that all the laws be administered and exc by the tribunals especially assigned for the purpose. Given under my hand as Governor and und L. S. seal of the Commonwealth at Richmond

April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Com-By the Governor : GEORGE W. MUNFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

From the Raleigh State Journs. WARRENTON, N. C., April 1 MR. EDITOR: At the solicitation of numbers friends, I herewith offer myself as a candidate for dier General of one of the four brigades of North

olina volunteers. It will be recollected that a bill passed at the acceptance by the Governor of a corps of ten the volunteers who by the articles of their tender of are pledged to hold themselves in readiness subje

any emergency. The same bill provides that this corps shall cered by two Major and four Brigadier General elected by the rank and file of the companies comp

For one of the latter I now offer, flatter that a three years probation at the U. S. Milis demy, has in some sort qualified me to assume in the event of a majority of our brigade being same opinion.

Pledging myself to devote my best talents to provement and efficiency of the volunteers, shot cess await me, I respectfully solicit their sufficient Respectfully, WHARTON J. GREEN

FREE COLORED VOLUNTEERS IN LOUISIAN ORLEANS, April 22.—The free colored populat meeting here, resolved to tender their services in government for the detence of the State.